BE A MAN

If you are built that way. If you can't be a man, be a woman, be some thing else than a nobody. Do not be a weak, nerveless, forceless, half hearted, no-account creature, but be an energetic whole-souled, wide awake do something, be somebody, man or woman.

We Treat and Cure

Nervous Exhaustion, Kidney and Bladder Diseases, specific Blood Poison, Stricture, Varicocele, Hydrocele, enlarged Prostate, Rheumatism, Catarrh of the different Organs, Diseases of the Heart, Stomach, Liver or Bowels; Lung Trouble, Skin Diseases, Gleet, Rupture Ulcers, Piles, Fistula and all Chronic, Special and Private Diseases of men and women,

Liver Complaint

The function of the liver is the elimination from the blood of a substance called bile. When this organ becomes diseased it fails to perform its functions, and there is retention of biliary matter in the system, producing bad taste, coated tongue, blind and dizzy spells, speeks floating before the eyes, yellowish discoloration of the skin, constipation, dull pain in right side or under the shoulder blade. Our treatment is a specific for this complaint,

Heart Disease

How frequently we see the announcement in the newspaper of the sudden death of some prominent person, the cause being heart disease. This should be sufficient warning to those who are subject to pains at intervals in the region of the heart, pulpitation or peculiar sensation of depression of the praecordial region, to guard against such an occurrence by having medical measures applied to restore the organ to healthy condition. Do not trifle with a disease of such gravity, but apply at once for examination, which will remove all doubt as to the condition of the heart

Chronic Diseases of Women

We might dwell at length upon the evil influences diseases peculiar to the female sex have on the general health, but we feel it unnecessary to do so since every woman knows that the neglect of such diseases gradually but surely wrecks the nervous system and in time reduces her to a condition of chronic invalidism, accompanied with constant melancholy, irritability and nervous depression, a condition that in many instances induces insanity. The earlier the treatment is begun the better. The longer the trouble is permitted to run, the more difficult to effect a cure and the more danger there is of serious complications which in time may defy the utmost skill of the most experienced and successful physician.

Don't you know that every day's neglect means a day of progress in your malady. Why will you continue to neglect your health? Is your health not the most valuable asset which you possess? Of course it is, and you therefore most certainly place a value on it beyond any or all of your other possessions. Do you feel that your case is beyond medical aid? Have you been disappointed in your attempte to regain this priceless gift? You must bear in mind that the human body is a machine, and the most perfect machine ever produced when in perfect health. If you owned a man-made machine or engine would you neglect it if it became out of order? Indeed you would not. The first thought you would have should there be the slightest indication of a locsened bolt would be to have it tightened up so that it would not loosen other parts of your machine, and eventually make a complete wreck of it. These are facts and cannot be denied. Then how much more important is it that the human machine should have immediate attention by one skilled in its care if it does not act perfectly.

Stop guessing at your ailment and experimenting in its treatment. Come where there is not only hope for you but perfect health. Avail yourself of the opportunity of having your case properly treated now.



X-RAY EXAMINATIONS

Treatment given and cures GUARANTEED under reasonable conditions, Our charges for the scientific treatment of many chronic cases are not higher than the usual cost of patent medicines.

Correspondence solicited. All treated with the greatest courtesy. No matter what your ailment or how serious, write us.

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Nervous Disorders

Epilepsy, St. Vitus Dance, Paralysis, Neuralgia and Neurasthenia as a result of weakness of the nerve centers or general debility of the whole nervous system. Our electrical, medicinal and other modes of treating these troubles are unexcelled.

Stomach Troubles

Owing to our present mode of living fully 50 percent of people suffer from some form of stomach trouble. THE USUAL SYMPTOMS ARE: Loss of appetitie, pressure and fullness after eating, heartburn, waterbrash, tenderness at pit of stomach, coated tongue, bad taste, constipation, sleeplessness, nausea, dizziness, belching of gas, sick headaches, mental depression. Our treatment gives immediate relief and effects a permanent cure in all of the above

Piles, Fistula and Fissure

Piles are small vascular tumors situated at the lower opening of the bowel or rectum, and they have a most degrading influence upon the general health. These troubles are not difficult to cure if not neglected too long, or worse, treated improperly. We cure these conditions without the knife, ligature or cautery, painlessly and permanently.

Stricture and Varicocele

Urethal stricture and scrotal varieocele are two of the most painful and dangerous diseases man suffers from. Stricture, if long neglected or improperly treated will completely derange the entire genito-urinary system, causing severe kidney and bladder troubles. Varieocele will cause nervous exhaustion and a train of other nervous troubles which are most aggravating. Both require immediate and expert treatment such as we employ in every instance,

Blood Poison

Is successfully treated and cured by our special treatment. Do you have any symptoms of this trouble, such as ulcers in the mouth and throat, eruptions of copper colored spots on the body, falling hair, swollen glands, or pains in the bones and a general tired feeling? If so, consult us at once, if you want reliable treatment, with satisfactory results. All private or contracted diseases are cured quickly and permanently.

FRANK G. CARPENTER'S LETTER.

KING COTTON IN ASIA

BIG MILLS AT SHANGHAI WHICH WORK BOYS AT 4 CENTS A DAY.

A Walk Through a Big Cott on Factory-An Enormous Market Which the United States Might Supply-American Coal Oil, and How It Is Handled-What Our Tobacco Trust Is Doing-The Strike of the Cigaret Girls Against We aring Coffins-The Boycott, and President Roosevelt's Last Chance.

the gourd of Jonah, which sprang up in a night. It is now a modern European city. It has business blocks which might be dropped down in New York or London and not be out of place, and residences which would be fine in Washington or Paris. Along the Bund, the wide road which faces the river, are a dozen or more banks whose capital runs into the tens of millions and whose managers are so trusted that they can dip into the pockets of the netions and draw out at pleasure. On the same street are clubhouses, some of which have cost hundreds of thousands of dollars to build. There are big hotels where you can live as well as at home, and shops, with plate glass windows, containing European goods of every waste on the floor of the mill. It is one of the richest cities of Asia, and it takes the best of all that is going.

In the Big Cetton Mills.

Shanghal is preparing to manufac-ture for the new China. It is putting up factories and foundries and starting all sorts of new industries. It has silk filatures which are producing bales of raw silk for our American weavers, odern flour mills equipped with Milwaukee machinery, and a cigaret factory owned by the American tobacco trust, which employs more than 1000 hands. It has eight great cotton mills with several hundred thousand spindles, and some which have \$0,000 or 90,000 spindles in a single establishment. In these mills over 20,000 Chinese men. women and children are employed, and they are spinning and weaving cotton quite as well as in any of our American factories. The most of them are manto make their own cloth in the future. During my stay here I have visited

some of the biggest of the cotton facto-I went through the establishment of the Soy Chee Cotton Spinning comriver, the branch of the Yangtse which gives Shanghai access to the sea, and so situated that the bales can be landed right at the mills and the goods shipped thousands of miles into the interior by means of the rivers, or to Japan or the United States. The suburb connected with it is known as Hongkew. This is a great factory center, and its smokestacks dot the stream, running along its banks almost to the

Child Labor at 4 Cents Per Day.

The buildings of the Soy Chee company cover several acres. They are of gray brick and are shadowed by a smokestack which rises to the height of a 12-story flat. Entering them, found over a thousand men, women and children at work. I went through room after room filled with girls who were weaving and splaning, and I saw 200 children tending the machines. Some of them were little tots not higher than my waist and many did not reach to my shoulders. The smaller children were pulling baskets filled with bobbins here and there about the rooms. The larger ones were tending the spinmules and all were working so hard that they scarcely looked up as I en-

I asked as to their wages, and found that they were about 4 of our cents per day, and that the pay of the older hands ranged from that to 20 cents. | growth of the crop in all the provinces. Think of working ten hours for 4 cents, and that in the dust of a spinning mill!

S growth of Shanghal beats that of death as I did so. The manager tells me that he has many whole families employed in his factory-father, mother and children all working. There are no laws against child labor, and the babies aid in keeping the wolf from the door. Speaking of bables, there were several of these in the mill. Some were still at the breast, and their mothers had brought them along that they might not lose work. I remember one girl of 18 spinning away with an almond-eyed infant on her knees, and another had a baby in a basket beside her. The child was quiet. As I chucked it under the chin two yellow dimples broke out in its cheks, and it smiled. In another place I saw a three months old baby lying in a pile of while cotton

Cotton Yarn for Hand Looms.

This factory works day and night. are quite as many children employed in the night shift as in the daytime. One thousand hands are always busy. Sundays and week days, all the year through. Its chhief product is otton yarn for the domestic weavers. This is made up in bundles, which are then packed into bales of 400 pounds each, and shipped all over the country. The varn is woven into cloth on hand coms, and it supplies a large part of the clothing of the common people. It comes into competition with the mills of India and Japan, and also with those which are now starting up in the other parts of China. I am told there are mething like 200,000 spindles now working upon such yarn at Shanghal, and also a large number at Ningpo and Soochow. There is one big mill at Hangehow, one at Canton, and some at Hongkong, Wuchang and Hankow. The aged by Chinese foremen and they give labor is abundant and the people easily some idea of how the Celestials expect learn to handle the modern machinery. labor is abundant and the people easily

New Milling Machinery. The Chinese are rapidly introducing the better class of machines, and their mills are already about as well equipped as our own. A great part of their machinery is imported from England, and only certain specialties come from the United States. In one factory I found an American light plant with 6000 electric lamps burning, and in another there were modern fire machines, and the employers had a fire drill every week. In nearly every place the wages were as low or lower than those I have quoted, the highest price paid the men being something like 30 cents per day, while a good average wage was 8 or 10 cents. I found girls at work in all of the factories, and I know of none which

does not employ children.

At present a considerable portion of the cotton used in China is imported farther away from the ports, and in some places almost by the spoonful. The Standard Oil company has tanks at the compan the greater part of the goods brought in to the Yangtze valley and south China, and the Germans are pushing their clothes everywhere. Within the past year or so, however, the Chinese officials have been starting small factories in which hand looms are used. I saw some in Tientsin and other parts of Chili, and I am told that there are more than 15,-666 such looms now at work in that

China's Cotton Supply.

China is doing all it can to improve is native cotton. The officials are ending out man to study. sending out men to study our cotton belt and our methods of cotton raising, and edicts have been issued to encourage the most parts of China. Much of the coun- hai which employs 2000 girls in making people there would use nothing Japa-I photographed some of the children, try lies in the latitude of our southern and packing eightes. There is another nese. The women had anti-Japan clubs Herald will do the rest.

The nature of the native cotton makes it especially good for underwear and some of it is sent to the United States for that purpose.

A Nation in Cotton.

Our cotton factories should send their agents here to study the market. These people dress in cotton instead of silk. and the most of the cloth used is spun and reeled by hand and woven at home. With the new civilization wages will rise and the Chinese will wear more cotsafe to say that there are at least four hundred millions of them who dress in such goods all the year round. They wear only one or two thin garments in the summer, but in winter they have everal suits well wadded to keep thems selves warm, and in the northern prov-inces they put on suit after suit as the weather grows colder. Indeed, some fleshy Chinese in full winter dress have trouble in getting through their own doorways. But even at one suit of 20 yards to each person, per year the amount of cotton used is so great that at least 8,000,000,000 yards are required. This amount is beyond comprehension. It would carpet a pathway 60 feet wide from the earth to the moon or cover one more than 20 miles wide from New York to Chicago. Our total ship-ments of cotton goods to other countries is less than \$33,000,000 and all we send to Asia sells for less than \$13,000,000. That which goes to China would hardly patch the knees of the Celestials, let alone make their clothes. How American Oil Lights China.

might run into the hundreds of millions year. The Standard Oil company has is own agents in all the provinces, and is pushing its business in every city. Twenty years ago the oil was shipped here in tin cans. It is now brought in tank steamers which carry 10,000 tons at a load. The vessels start from San Francisco and land at half a dozen different ports, where the oil is pumped out into great storage tanks. I found such tanks at Hankow, 600 miles up the Yangtze Kiang, and saw the steamers unloaded by means of a pump. The tank there hold tens of thousands of barrels. They have factories connected with them, where the tin plate is made into five gallon cans. These are filled with oil and are distributed by the Yangtze and its tributaries. The stuff

If our cotton interests could handle

Tientsin and Hongkong. It does by far the biggest oil business in China, although the Burmese, Russian and Sumatra companies compete. Within the past year one of these lating. The oil is carried in cans on wheelbarrows over 100 miles to a canal and

doing a big business in China is the tobacco trust. It has its agents in all of

thence floated down to the capital. The

states, and from Shanghai northward at Mukden, and a third at Hankow. In-there are rich plains which the experts say are fitted for cotton growing. With Chinese from pipe smokers to cigaret unscientific methods of cultivation the country is now producing something like 70 percent of the raw material it uses and if properly farmed, the crop could be enormously increased.

Chinese from pipe smokers to cigaret smokers, and machine made eigarets are now to be bought as far west as Tibet. The business is done under the name of the British-American Tobacco company, and it has in its employ both

Yangtze Kiang and its tributaries, and also in seagoing junks from Ningpo and the lands farther south. It is put up in bags of enormous size, but so loosely packed that one twice as large as a feather bed weighs only 200 pounds. It is loaded and unloaded by coolies who carry it upon their heads from the ships to the factory.

Other farmers ship their raw cotton in based which are in use everywhere. One of thought based that of death as I did so. The manager tells

to the factory.

Other farmers ship their raw cotton in based to sale of a hogs-based to the control of bailed in packages of 500 pounds for bamboo or clay or wood. Its bowl is become alarmed, but the naval officexport to the United States and Europe. small and seldow bolds more than a cers can tell them that they are merely which the smoke is drawn before it en-ters the mouth. It has a tube about a foot long, and this bends over at the monthpiece. This pipe is usually made of copper and silver, or an alloy of copper, zinc, nickel and iron. It is used by both men and women.

The natives make cigarets of corn husks and bamboo leaves. They also roll tobacco in brown paper. Of late years, however, the rice paper cigaret has come into vogue, and it is used more and more every day by both men, women and children

Strike of Tobacco Girls.

One of the Americans employed in the tobacco factory at Shanghai tells me they had a big strike the other day. A thousand odd girls left the establishment and refused to return until their grievance was settled. The trouble, strange to say, came from a coffin.

The girls were in the habit of changwithout asking the manager, and they looked so much alike that the foreign officials could not tell if they were in I tials." their right places. Thereupon a system of badges was instituted, giving to each girl a pin labeled with characters indicating the name of every department to which she belonged. Every girl had to have her own badge and wear it. The badges were round, square or shaped like a keystone according to the rooms in which the girls worked. It was the last badge which caused the trouble. The day after the order went forth the girls this market as the Standard Oll does with the keystone pins struck, and the exports from our southern states the next noon the others went out. It was afterward found that the objection lay in a superstition that the key-stone badges would bring had luck to their wearers, because they shaped like the head of a coffin. was some time before this could be remedied and the employes brought Into line.

Boycoting the British.

And this brings me to the new boy ot which was recently instituted against the British steamers on the Yangtse-Kiang. I am told that some of the companies are losing a thousand dollars a day, and that the Chinese are refusing to ship by them because a certain deck passenger died from a kick given by one of the steamship ticket collectors. The British are much alarmed about the matter, and are doing all they can to appease the Chl-

The first great boycott against foreigners was that imposed upon the Americans two or three years ago. The merchants of the largest cities then bound themselves not to buy American goods, and imposed a penalty of \$40,000 ter companies has opened up a new oil upon any member of their organiza-territory about 200 miles north of Pek- tion who did so. After this boyco upon any member of their organizawas raised, the trouble with the Japanese caused by the importation of arms on the Tatsu Maru was instituted, wheelbarrow men go in caravans of 50 and it was continued until it cost Ja-barrows each. They are paid something pan many millions of dollars. About Our Tobacco Trust.

Another American institution which is had already aggregated more than the control of the lossiness in China is the to-had sworn to make them \$150,000,000 that sworn to make them \$150,000,000 they got through. That beyont six months ago a Chinese official told growth of the crop in all the provinces. the cities, and has established several before they got through. That boycot it is claimed that cotton will do well in big factories. There is one at Shang- was most powerful at Canton. The

Japanese steamers. The loss of trade created financial distress all over Japan, and the government officials at Tokio were at a loss as to how to handle the situation. Said one of them

"We cannot fight the Chinese be-The powers would not stand for a war helpless. This is so because of that kin dand we are practically United States knuckled down and permitted the first boycot. Had she acted otherwise she might have stopped Chinese boycoting forever."

The native cotton is of a short staple. It is brought here in boats upon the Yangtze Kiang and its tributaries, and lives here at Shanghai. He tells me I was in Pekin at the time the boycot.

small and seldom holds more than a cers can tell them that they are merely pinch of tobacco. The other pipe is a surveying for science, adding at the metal box filled with water, through end of each reply a significant quesend of each reply a significant question as to what China intends to do as to the boycot. The government will fear that the United States is about to retaliate and an edict will be sent forth that the boycot must be stopped." "And what did Mr. Rockhill say to that?" I asked.

"Oh," replied the Tokio statesman, "he had not enough backbone to try it. He said he had no doubt but that the plan would have jumped at it; and had be to suggest it. When I asked why not, he significantly said: I don't dare to I don't dare. Our Teddy would Jump at it in a minute."

"And," concluded this man, "I have no doubt but that president Roosevelt. would have jumped at it; and had eh done so there would have been no further trouble as to American goods and ione as to other foreign goods in the future. As it is now the psychological ing from one department to another moment has passed; and not you, only, but also we and all others must get on knees to these hoycoting celes-

Frank G. Carpenter.

Dr.G.E. Cameron DENTIST

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Ask us to send you, sealed, free. a book just completed, which will inspire any man to be bigger, stronger, younger (if he is old) and more manly than he ever felt. We are builders of men.

We can take any weak, puny man and make him-feel like a Sandow. Of course, we can't make a Hercules of a man who was never intended by nature to be strong and husky. We don't mean

But we can take a man who started with a fair constitution and before it got fully developed began tearing it down. That fellow is weak nerved poky, lacking in vim, ambition and self-confidence. We can make a man of him in three months so that his ewn friends won't know him.

. Every man who is weak and "going back" knows that there ought to be a something which will restore the old "steam" to his physical body. He has tried the usual drug methods and found that a fizzle, and yet he knows there must be something. Every woman who is tired, sickly and nervous; who suffers

from uterine derangements, ovarian inflammation, womb trouble. leucorrhoen, lack of nerve vitality, will find in Electricity given by our method, the only certain and natural cure. Hundreds have been cured after the failure of local treatment, tonics, operations, We can cure you with our Belt as easily as we cured your suffer,

We know it, too, and we have it. It's Electricity. You can't name anything more likely to have that force which a weak man lacks. It's a natural power. We can pump it into a weak man while he sleeps and make him feel like a Sandow in no time. It's

"Dr. McLaughlin's Electric Belt" is a modern, up-to-date, specially applied Galvanic Electric Belt. It carries a special manbuilding electric suspensory (free). The special attachment for women is given with every belt.

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